

[illegible]

3-

Sy

LI

LI
LILI
LI
LILI
LI

LI

LI
LILI
LILI
LI

LI

LI
LI

LI

LI
LI

LI

LI
LI

LI

11

LI

LI
LI

LI

LI
LI

21

LI

LI
LI

22

11

LI
LI

LI

LI
LI

LI

[illegible]

(2)	44	Edit History
(3)	77	DECLARATIONS
(4)	159	OTSS\$CVT_D_T - Convert D floating to text
(5)	247	OTSS\$CVT_D_T_R8
(6)	324	Numeric conversion routines
(7)	415	Character formatting routines

```
0000 1 .TITLE OTSS$CVTDT
0000 2 .IDENT /1-017/
0000 3
0000 4
0000 5 *****
0000 6
0000 7 *
0000 8 * COPYRIGHT (c) 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984 BY
0000 9 * DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, MAYNARD, MASSACHUSETTS.
0000 10 * ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
0000 11 *
0000 12 * THIS SOFTWARE IS FURNISHED UNDER A LICENSE AND MAY BE USED AND COPIED
0000 13 * ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF SUCH LICENSE AND WITH THE
0000 14 * INCLUSION OF THE ABOVE COPYRIGHT NOTICE. THIS SOFTWARE OR ANY OTHER
0000 15 * COPIES THEREOF MAY NOT BE PROVIDED OR OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE TO ANY
0000 16 * OTHER PERSON. NO TITLE TO AND OWNERSHIP OF THE SOFTWARE IS HEREBY
0000 17 * TRANSFERRED.
0000 18 *
0000 19 * THE INFORMATION IN THIS SOFTWARE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE
0000 20 * AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS A COMMITMENT BY DIGITAL EQUIPMENT
0000 21 * CORPORATION.
0000 22 *
0000 23 * DIGITAL ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USE OR RELIABILITY OF ITS
0000 24 * SOFTWARE ON EQUIPMENT WHICH IS NOT SUPPLIED BY DIGITAL.
0000 25 *
0000 26 *****
0000 27
0000 28
0000 29 ++
0000 30 FACILITY: Language-independent Support Library
0000 31
0000 32 ABSTRACT:
0000 33
0000 34 A routine to convert an F or D-floating value to a string of
0000 35 ASCII digits and an exponent. It is meant to be used as
0000 36 a base for floating point output conversion routines.
0000 37
0000 38 ENVIRONMENT: User Mode, AST Reentrant
0000 39
0000 40 --
0000 41 AUTHOR: Steven B. Lionel, CREATION DATE: 24-May-1979
0000 42
```


Edit History

```
0000 44 .SBTTL Edit History
0000 45 :
0000 46 : 1-001 - Original. Numeric conversion algorithm by Tryggve Fossum.
0000 47 : SBL 24-May-1979
0000 48 : 1-002 - Make routine an R8 so as to conform with OTSS$CVTDT. SBL 3-Jul-1979
0000 49 : 1-003 - Add extra longword to stack frame to prevent clobbering of
0000 50 : saved info. SBL 8-Jul-1979
0000 51 : 1-004 - Don't use R9 or R10 at all. SBL 11-Jul-1979
0000 52 : 1-005 - On right-rounding to zero, don't change the sign. SBL 16-Jul-1979
0000 53 : 1-006 - Fix typo in stack frame setup. SBL 23-July-1979
0000 54 : 1-007 - Modify rounding algorithm so that if RT_RND would cause
0000 55 : rounding to the right of the number of significant digits,
0000 56 : the latter is used instead. This is at the request of
0000 57 : BASIC - the situation can not occur in FORTRAN. SBL 27-Jul-1979
0000 58 : 1-008 - Clear 96 bits ahead of fraction instead of 63. SBL 30-July-1979
0000 59 : 1-009 - Speed improvements. Clear 64 bits ahead of fraction. Use
0000 60 : register in inner convert loop. SBL 21-Jan-1980
0000 61 : 1-010 - Compute number of fraction longwords correctly at INIT_FRACT,
0000 62 : to assure accurate low-order digits. JAW 21-Jul-1981
0000 63 : 1-011 - Make sure all bits between significand and binary point are
0000 64 : cleared when value is an integer, to assure accurate low-order
0000 65 : digits. JAW 26-Jul-1981
0000 66 : 1-012 - If we find a reserved operand, return zero if it doesn't get
0000 67 : replaced by a non-reserved value. SBL 29-Oct-81
0000 68 : 1-013 - Add entry for Ffloating. SBL 29-Oct-1982
0000 69 : 1-014 - Remove CVTFD instruction from OTSS$CVT_F T R8. SBL 27-Apr-1983
0000 70 : 1-015 - Fix bug introduced by 1-014. SBL 17-May-1983
0000 71 : 1-016 - Removed the CVTLP, CVTPS, and SKPC instructions to improve the
0000 72 : performance of this routine. Instead, EDIV instructions were
0000 73 : used. I also fixed a couple of comments. JCW 31-OCT-1983
0000 74 : 1-017 - Move tables after PSECT definition. LEB 22-Mar-1984
0000 75 :
```

DECLARATIONS

```
0000 77 .SBTTL DECLARATIONS
0000 78 :
0000 79 : INCLUDE FILES:
0000 80 :
0000 81 :
0000 82 :
0000 83 : EXTERNAL DECLARATIONS:
0000 84 :
0000 85 : .DSABL GBL ; Prevent undeclared
0000 86 : symbols from being
0000 87 : automatically global.
0000 88 :
0000 89 :
0000 90 : MACROS:
0000 91 :
0000 92 :
0000 93 :
0000 94 : EQUATED SYMBOLS:
0000 95 :
0000 96 :
0000 97 :
0000 98 : PSECT DECLARATIONS:
0000 99 :
00000000 100 .PSECT _OTSS$CODE PIC, USR, CON, REL, LCL, SHR, -
0000 101 EXE, RD, NOWRT, LONG
0000 102
0000 103 :
0000 104 : OWN STORAGE:
0000 105 :
0000 106 : CONSTANTS
0000 107 :
0000 108
0000 109 ASCII_ZEROES:
30303030 30303030 0000 110 .QUAD ^X3030303030303030 ; 8 copies of the character 0
0008 111
3430 3330 3230 3130 3030 0008 112 TABLE: .WORD ^X3030, ^X3130, ^X3230, ^X3330, ^X3430
3930 3830 3730 3630 3530 0012 113 .WORD ^X3530, ^X3630, ^X3730, ^X3830, ^X3930
3431 3331 3231 3131 3031 001C 114 .WORD ^X3031, ^X3131, ^X3231, ^X3331, ^X3431
3931 3831 3731 3631 3531 0026 115 .WORD ^X3531, ^X3631, ^X3731, ^X3831, ^X3931
3432 3332 3232 3132 3032 0030 116 .WORD ^X3032, ^X3132, ^X3232, ^X3332, ^X3432
3932 3832 3732 3632 3532 003A 117 .WORD ^X3532, ^X3632, ^X3732, ^X3832, ^X3932
3433 3333 3233 3133 3033 0044 118 .WORD ^X3033, ^X3133, ^X3233, ^X3333, ^X3433
3933 3833 3733 3633 3533 004E 119 .WORD ^X3533, ^X3633, ^X3733, ^X3833, ^X3933
3434 3334 3234 3134 3034 0058 120 .WORD ^X3034, ^X3134, ^X3234, ^X3334, ^X3434
3934 3834 3734 3634 3534 0062 121 .WORD ^X3534, ^X3634, ^X3734, ^X3834, ^X3934
3435 3335 3235 3135 3035 006C 122 .WORD ^X3035, ^X3135, ^X3235, ^X3335, ^X3435
3935 3835 3735 3635 3535 0076 123 .WORD ^X3535, ^X3635, ^X3735, ^X3835, ^X3935
3436 3336 3236 3136 3036 0080 124 .WORD ^X3036, ^X3136, ^X3236, ^X3336, ^X3436
3936 3836 3736 3636 3536 008A 125 .WORD ^X3536, ^X3636, ^X3736, ^X3836, ^X3936
3437 3337 3237 3137 3037 0094 126 .WORD ^X3037, ^X3137, ^X3237, ^X3337, ^X3437
3937 3837 3737 3637 3537 009E 127 .WORD ^X3537, ^X3637, ^X3737, ^X3837, ^X3937
3438 3338 3238 3138 3038 00A8 128 .WORD ^X3038, ^X3138, ^X3238, ^X3338, ^X3438
3938 3838 3738 3638 3538 00B2 129 .WORD ^X3538, ^X3638, ^X3738, ^X3838, ^X3938
3439 3339 3239 3139 3039 00BC 130 .WORD ^X3039, ^X3139, ^X3239, ^X3339, ^X3439
3939 3839 3739 3639 3539 00C6 131 .WORD ^X3539, ^X3639, ^X3739, ^X3839, ^X3939
00D0 132
00D0 133 ; Stack frame offsets from R7
```


DECLARATIONS

```

00D0 134 ;; Common frame for kernel convert routines
FFFFFFFF8 00D0 135 PACKED = -8 ; Temp for packed representation
FFFFFFFF4 00D0 136 FLAGS = PACKED - 4 ; Flags for outer and inner routines
FFFFFFFF0 00D0 137 SIG DIGITS = FLAGS - 4 ; Significant digits
FFFFFFEC 00D0 138 STRING_ADDR = SIG DIGITS - 4 ; Address of temp string
FFFFFFE8 00D0 139 SIGN = -STRING_ADDR - 4 ; Sign
FFFFFFE4 00D0 140 DEC_EXP = SIGN - 4 ; Decimal exponent
FFFFFFE0 00D0 141 OFFSET = DEC_EXP - 4 ; Offset
FFFFFFDC 00D0 142 RT_RND = OFFSET - 4 ; Right round point
FFFFFFDC 00D0 143 COMMON_FRAME = RT_RND ; Common frame size
00D0 144
00D0 145 ;+
00D0 146 ; Inner routine frame pointed to by R8 during conversion
00D0 147 ; -
FFFFFFFF0 00D0 148 INT_HI = -16 ; Highest integer part
FFFFFFE4 00D0 149 BIN_PT = INT_HI - 12 ; Binary point
FFFFFFC8 00D0 150 FRACT_LIM = BIN_PT - 28 ; Lowest fraction bits
FFFFFFB4 00D0 151 DIGITS = FRACT_LIM - 20 ; Digits radix 10**9
FFFFFFB0 00D0 152 BIN_EXP = DIGITS - 4 ; Saved binary exponent
FFFFFFAC 00D0 153 LONG_COUNT = BIN_EXP - 4 ; Longword count
FFFFFFA8 00D0 154 TEMP = LONG_COUNT - 4 ; Temporary
FFFFFFA8 00D0 155 LOCAL_FRAME = TEMP ; Local frame size
00D0 156
00D0 157

```


OTSS\$CVT_D_T - Convert D floating to te

```

00D0 159 .SBTTL OTSS$CVT_D_T - Convert D floating to text
00D0 160 :++
00D0 161 : FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:
00D0 162 :
00D0 163 : This routine converts a D-floating point value to a string
00D0 164 : of ASCII digits. It is intended to form the base of a
00D0 165 : language's floating point output conversion routine.
00D0 166 :
00D0 167 : OTSS$CVT_F_T_R8 converts F-floating.
00D0 168 :
00D0 169 : CALLING SEQUENCE:
00D0 170 :
00D0 171 : MOVAB common_frame, R1 ; See common_frame definition above
00D0 172 : MOVL string_length, STRING_LEN(R1)
00D0 173 : MOVL string_address, STRING_ADDR(R1)
00D0 174 : MOVL sig_digits, SIG_DIGITS(R1)
00D0 175 : MOVL user_flags, FLAGS(R1)
00D0 176 : MOVL rt_round, RT_RND(R1) ; Optional
00D0 177 : MOVAB value, R0
00D0 178 : JSB OTSS$CVT_D_T_R8 or OTSS$CVT_F_T_R8
00D0 179 : ; outputs are:
00D0 180 : ; R1 = unchanged
00D0 181 : ; OFFSET(R1) - offset
00D0 182 : ; DEC EXP(R1) - decimal exponent
00D0 183 : ; SIGN(R1) - sign
00D0 184 :
00D0 185 : INPUT PARAMETERS:
00D0 186 :
00D0 187 : VALUE ; F or D-floating value to be converted
00D0 188 : SIG_DIGITS(R1) ; Number of significant digits to
00D0 189 : ; generate. If neither V_TRUNCATE
00D0 190 : ; or V_ROUND_RIGHT is set, the
00D0 191 : ; value will be rounded to this
00D0 192 : ; many digits.
00D0 193 : ; Caller supplied flags:
00D0 194 : ; V_TRUNCATE = 24
00D0 195 : ; V_ROUND_RIGHT = 25
00D0 196 :
00D0 197 : RT_RND(R1) ; Number of places to the right
00D0 198 : ; of the decimal point to round
00D0 199 : ; after. Ignored if V_ROUND_RIGHT
00D0 200 : ; is clear. The rounding takes
00D0 201 : ; place after the specified number
00D0 202 : ; of significant digits if that
00D0 203 : ; would be farther to the left.
00D0 204 :
00D0 205 : IMPLICIT INPUTS:
00D0 206 :
00D0 207 : NONE
00D0 208 :
00D0 209 : OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
00D0 210 :
00D0 211 : out_string ; String with result. It will
00D0 212 : ; Not have valid digits after the
00D0 213 : ; requested number of significant
00D0 214 : ; digits.
00D0 215 : ; The length MUST be at least:

```

00000018
00000019


```

00D0 216 ;
00D0 217 ; offset
00D0 218 ;
00D0 219 ;
00D0 220 ;
00D0 221 ; exponent
00D0 222 ;
00D0 223 ;
00D0 224 ;
00D0 225 ; sign
00D0 226 ;
00D0 227 ;
00D0 228 ;
00D0 229 : IMPLICIT OUTPUTS:
00D0 230 :
00D0 231 : NONE
00D0 232 :
00D0 233 : SIDE EFFECTS:
00D0 234 :
00D0 235 : Alters registers R0 through R8.
00D0 236 :
00D0 237 : SSS_ROPRAND - If the value is a reserved operand
00D0 238 : SSS_ACCVIO , or other nasty errors if the length of
00D0 239 : out_string is not enough (see formula above).
00D0 240 : This routine does not check the length, it
00D0 241 : is up to the caller to insure the correct
00D0 242 : length is present.
00D0 243 :
00D0 244 : --
00D0 245 :

```

OTSS\$CVT_D_T_R8

```
00D0 247 .SBTTL OTSS$CVT_D_T_R8
00D0 248
00D0 249 ;+
00D0 250 ; JSB entry point
00D0 251 ; -
00D0 252
00D0 253 OTSS$CVT_F_T_R8::
57 51 D0 00D0 254 MOVL R1, R7 ; Use R7 as common frame pointer
50 51 D4 00D3 255 CLRL R1 ; Clear high part of value
50 60 50 00D5 256 MOVF (R0), R0 ; Fetch and test for zero
06 11 00D8 257 BRB COMMON_FD ; Join common code
00DA 258
00DA 259 OTSS$CVT_D_T_R8::
57 51 D0 00DA 260 MOVL R1, R7 ; Use R7 as common frame pointer
50 60 70 00DD 261 MOVD (R0), R0 ; Fetch and test for zero
00E0 262 ; and for reserved operand
00E0 263 COMMON_FD:
0E 14 00E0 264 BGTR VAL_POS ; Value is positive
06 19 00E2 265 BLSS VAL_NEG ; Value is negative
7D 10 00E4 266 BSBB ZERO ; Value is zero
51 57 D0 00E6 267 MOVL R7, R1 ; Restore R1
05 00E9 268 RSB ; Return to caller
00EA 269
00EA 270 VAL_NEG:
E8 A7 01 CE 00EA 271 MNEGL #1, SIGN(R7) ; Set negative sign
04 11 00EE 272 BRB EXTRACT ; Continue
00F0 273 VAL_POS:
E8 A7 01 D0 00F0 274 MOVL #1, SIGN(R7) ; Set positive sign
00F4 275
00F4 276 EXTRACT:
58 5E D0 00F4 277 MOVL SP, R8 ; R8 points to local frame
5E A8 AE 9E 00F7 278 MOVAB LOCAL_FRAME(SP), SP ; Set up local frame
54 E4 A8 9E 00FB 279 MOVAB BIN_PT(R8), R4 ; R4 points to binary point
52 50 08 07 EF 00FF 280 EXTZV #7, #8, R0, R2 ; Extract exponent
50 50 10 9C 0104 281 BEQL ZERO ; Still reserved operand; give up
51 51 10 9C 0106 282 ROTL #16, R0, R0 ; Make into proper fraction
52 00000080 8F C2 010E 283 ROTL #16, R1, R1
05 18 0115 284 SUBL2 #128, R2 ; Remove bias
F8 A4 7C 0117 285 BGEQ 10$ ; If value is less than 1,
02 11 011A 286 CLRQ -8(R4) ; clear some fraction bits
64 7C 011C 287 ; in case value is < 2**64.
011E 288
011E 289 10$: BRB 20$ ; If value is greater than 1,
011E 290 CLRQ (R4) ; clear some integer bits
011E 291 ; in case value is >= 2**88.
F5 A4 20 52 00 F0 011E 292 20$: INSV #0, R2, #32, -11(R4) ; Create fixed point binary
F9 A4 20 52 51 F0 0124 293 INSV R1, R2, #32, -7(R4) ; value with enough surrounding
50 00800000 8F C8 012A 294 BISL2 #X800000, R0 ; zeroes as 'guard digits'.
FD A4 18 52 50 F0 0131 295 INSV R0, R2, #24, -3(R4)
64 20 52 00 F0 0137 296 INSV #0, R2, #32, (R4)
04 A4 20 52 00 F0 013C 297 INSV #0, R2, #32, +4(R4)
B0 A8 52 D0 0142 298 MOVL R2, BIN_EXP(R8) ; Save binary exponent
2D 15 0146 299 BLEQ FRACT_ONLY ; If less than 1...
56 B4 A8 9E 0148 300 MOVAB DIGITS(R8), R6 ; R6 points to scratch area
55 52 FB 8F DD 014C 301 PUSHL R7 ; Save R7 so we can use as temp
AC A8 55 D0 014E 302 ASHL #5, R2, R5 ; How many integer longwords?
0153 303 MOVL R5, LONG_COUNT(R8)
```



```
OTSS$CVT_D_T_R8
03 07 15 0157 304 BLEQ ONE_LONG ; 1 longword
    55 91 0159 305 CMPB R5, #3
    29 19 015C 306 BLSS INT_LOOP ; 2 or 3 longwords
    1C 11 015E 307 BRB FOUR_LONG ; Four longwords
        0160 308
        0160 309 ONE_LONG:
    007B 31 0160 310 BRW INT_NEXT
        0163 311
        0163 312 ZERO:
61 FO A7 30 51 EC A7 D0 0163 313 MOVL STRING ADDR(R7), R1 ; Get string address
    6E 00 2C 0167 314 #0, (SP), #^A/O/, SIG_DIGITS(R7), (R1) ; Zero fill string
    E0 A7 7C 016E 315 CLRQ OFFSET(R7) ; Clear offset and exponent
    E8 A7 D4 0171 316 CLRL SIGN(R7) ; Zero has sign of zero
        05 0174 317 RSB ; Return to caller
        0175 318
        0175 319 FRACT_ONLY:
    AC A8 01 CE 0175 320 MNEGL #1, LONG_COUNT(R8) ; To note that there is no integer part
    00E0 31 0179 321 BRW FORMAT ; Go directly to formatter
        017C 322
```

Numeric conversion routines

.SBTTL Numeric conversion routines

```
017C 324
017C 325
017C 326
017C 327 :+ This is the portion which converts the integer part of the value
017C 328 : to 1-5 longwords of radix 10**9. This is done by repeated division
017C 329 : by 10**9.
017C 330 :-
017C 331 FOUR_LONG:
017C 332 CLRL R1 ; High part of dividend
54 FO A8 DE 017E 333 MOVAL INT_HI(R8), R4 ; Use R4 as address pointer
50 64 D0 0182 334 MOVL (R4), R0 ; Low part of dividend
14 11 0185 335 BRB INT_DIV
0187 336 INT_LOOP:
54 E4 A845 DE 0187 337 MOVAL BIN_PT(R8)[R5], R4 ; Get address pointer
04 A4 D5 018C 338 TSTL 4(R4) ; Are we missing some bits?
07 13 018F 339 BEQL 10$ ; No if zero
55 D6 0191 340 INCL R5 ; Back up one longword
AC A8 D6 0193 341 INCL LONG_COUNT(R8) ; Bump longword counter
EF 11 0196 342 BRB INT_LOOP ; And try again
50 64 7D 0198 343 10$: MOVQ (R4), R0 ; Get first quadword of dividend
019B 344 INT_DIV:
51 64 50 3B9ACA00 8F 7B 019B 345 EDIV #^D1000000000,R0,(R4),R1
04 A4 D4 01A7 346 CLRL 4(R4) ; Since this is really a
01A7 347 ; quadword quotient, zero the
01A7 348 ; higher longword.
53 51 1DCD6500 8F C3 01AA 349 30$: MOVL R5, R7 ; R7 is inner loop counter
15 19 01B2 350 30$: SUBL3 #^D500000000,R1,R3 ; Is this dividend too large ?
52 74 D0 01B4 351 BLSS 40$ ; Skip adjustment if not
51 64 52 3B9ACA00 8F 7B 01B7 352 MOVL -(R4), R2 ; Low part of dividend
01C0 353 EDIV #^D1000000000,R2,(R4),R1
64 80000000 8F C8 01C0 354 BISL #^X80000000,(R4) ; Divide by 10**9
0C 11 01C7 355 BRB 60$ ; Set high bit
50 74 D0 01C9 356 40$: MOVL -(R4), R0 ; Get low part of dividend
51 64 50 3B9ACA00 8F 7B 01CC 357 40$: EDIV #^D1000000000,R0,(R4),R1
01D5 358 ; Divide and store result in (R4)
D2 57 F5 01D5 359 60$: SOBGTR R7, 30$ ; Loop back
86 51 D0 01D8 360 60$: MOVL R1, (R6)+ ; Store result on stack
A9 55 F5 01DB 361 SOBGTR R5, INT_LOOP ; Loop back if not done
01DE 362 INT_NEXT:
52 AC A8 D0 01DE 363 MOVL LONG_COUNT(R8), R2
50 E4 A8 7D 01E2 364 MOVL BIN_PT(R8), R0 ; Low part of next dividend
86 04 A6 50 3B9ACA00 8F 7B 01E6 365 EDIV #^D1000000000,R0,4(R6),(R6)+
02 13 01F0 366 BEQL 10$ ; Branch if high longword is 0
52 D6 01F2 367 INCL R2 ; Convert one more longword
B4 A842 D5 01F4 368 10$: TSTL DIGITS(R8)[R2] ; Find first non-zero longword
04 12 01F8 369 10$: BNEQ 20$ ; Found. Go format them.
52 D7 01FA 370 20$: DECL R2 ; Not found. Try next one.
F6 11 01FC 371 BRB 10$
AC A8 52 D0 01FE 372 20$: MOVL R2, LONG_COUNT(R8) ; Save longword count
57 8E D0 0202 373 20$: MOVL (SP)+, R7 ; Restore R7 from where saved
55 11 0205 374 BRB FORMAT
0207 375
0207 376
0207 377 :+
0207 378 : This routine initializes the pointer for getting fraction digits.
0207 379 : The number of fraction longwords is calculated and is stored in
0207 380 : LONG_COUNT(R8) for future calls.
```


Numeric conversion routines

```

0207 381 :-
0207 382 INIT_FRACT:
0207 383         SUBL3    #<56+32-1>, BIN_EXP(R8), R0
0210 384         DIVL3    #32, R0, LONG_COUNT(R8)
0215 385
0215 386 :+
0215 387 : This routine gets the next nine fraction digits. It is smart
0215 388 : enough not to do EMULs on zero values.
0215 389 :-
0215 390 GET_FRACT:
0215 391         CLRL    R1                ; Result is initially zero
0217 392         MOVL    LONG_COUNT(R8), R2    ; Get number of fraction longwords
0218 393         BGEQ    30$,              ; If not negative, return
021D 394 5$:         MOVAL   BIN_PT(R8)[R2], R3    ; Get address of lowest longword
0222 395 10$:        MOVL    (R3), R0            ; Get the longword
0225 396         BLEQ    40$,              ; Beware of overflow on EMUL
0227 397         EMUL    #^D1000000000, R0, R1, R0
0230 398         MOVL    R0, (R3)+            ; Store result
0233 399         INCL    R2                    ; 1 less longword
0235 400         BLSS    10$,              ; Loop back if more
0237 401 30$:        RSB
0238 402 40$:        BEQL    60$,              ; Don't multiply a zero
023A 403         EMUL    #^D1000000000, R0, R1, R0
0243 404         ADDL2    #^D1000000000, R1    ; To prevent overflow
024A 405         MOVL    R0, (R3)+            ; Store result
024D 406         INCL    R2                    ; 1 less longword
024F 407         BLSS    10$,              ; Loop back if more
0251 408         RSB
0252 409 60$:        MOVL    R1, (R3)+            ; Store current product
0255 410         CLRL    R1
0257 411         INCL    R2                    ; 1 less longword
0259 412         BLSS    10$,              ; Loop back if more
025B 413         RSB
```

50 B0 A8 00000057 8F C3
AC A8 50 20 C7

51 D4
D0 18
DE 15
D0 7A
D0 D6
19 05
13 7A
C0 C0
D0 D6
19 05
D0 51
D4 51
D6 52
19 C7

52 AC A8
1A
E4 A842
50 63
11
3B9ACA00 8F
83 50
52 EB
18
3B9ACA00 8F
3B9ACA00 8F
83 50
52 D1
83 51
51
52
C7

Character formatting routines

```
025C 415 .SBTTL Character formatting routines
025C 416 ;+
025C 417 ; After all the integer portion of the value has been converted to
025C 418 ; longwords and stored, the integer part is then converted to
025C 419 ; characters and the fraction part, if any, is converted.
025C 420 ; -
025C 421 FORMAT:
025C 422      MOVL    STRING_ADDR(R7), R5      ; Get string address
025C 423      MOVB    #^A/O/, (R5)+          ; Set first character to '0'
0263 424      ADDL3   #1, SIG_DIGITS(R7), R6 ; Generate at least one extra digit
0268 425      MOVL    LONG_COUNT(R8), R0    ; How many integer longwords?
026C 426      BGEQ     1$,
026E 427      BRW     NO_INT                ; If none, skip this part
0271 428 1$:      ADDL2   #9, R5           ; R5 will store least signif digit
0274 429          ; (lsd) in the high order byte.
0274 430          ; save the old address
0277 431      MOVQ    ASCII_ZEROES, -9(R5) ; Initialize the string to contain 30's
027D 432          ; the 9th byte will be filled below
027D 433      MOVL    DIGITS(R8)[R0], R1    ; R1/R2 must be a quadword for
0282 434      CLRL     R2                    ; the EDIV
0284 435      EDIV    #100, R1, R1, R4      ; extract two lsd
028D 436      BEQL     60$,
028F 437      MOVW    TABLE[R4], -(R5)    ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
0295 438      EDIV    #100, R1, R1, R4      ; extract two lsd
029E 439      BEQL     60$,
02A0 440      MOVW    TABLE[R4], -(R5)    ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
02A6 441      EDIV    #100, R1, R1, R4      ; extract two lsd
02AF 442      BEQL     60$,
02B1 443      MOVW    TABLE[R4], -(R5)    ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
02B7 444      EDIV    #100, R1, R1, R4      ; extract two lsd
02C0 445 60$:     MOVW    TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
02C6 446          ; character rep needed for last number
02CA 447          ;
02CA 448          ; Numbers are stored as characters as follows: low order byte is the most
02CA 449          ; significant digit (character), while the high order byte is the least signif
02CA 450          ; digit (character). The storage took place from the high order digit to the
02CA 451          ; low order digit. Since we used an EDIV by 100, 0,1, or 2 zeroes may be
02CA 452          ; located at (R5). R0 is to contain the number of nonzero digits (not char 30)
02CA 453          ; between (R3) and (R5). If R1<>0 then R0=9. If R1=0, there is at least one
02CA 454          ; zero at (R5) and possibly another at (R5)-1. For example, 12 --> 323130
02CA 455          ; while 102 --> 3230313030.
02CA 456          ;
02CA 457      SUBL3   R5, R3, R0
02CE 458      TSTL    R1
02D0 459      BNEQ    98$,
02D2 460      DECL    R0
02D4 461      CMPB    1(R5), #^A/O/
02D8 462      BNEQ    98$,
02DA 463          ;
02DA 464      DECL    R0
02DC 465          ;
02DC 466 98$:     SUBL3   R0, #10, OFFSET(R7)
02E1 467          ; Calculate exponent
02E6 468      MULL3   #9, LONG_COUNT(R8), R1 ; Store exponent
02EB 469      ADDL3   R0, R1, DEC_EXP(R7)    ; Move string pointer up by 9
02EE 470      MOVL    R3, R5
02F1 471      SUBL2   R0, R6                ; Decrease # of digits left to produce
OUT_LOOP:
```


Character formatting routines

			72	15	02F1	472	BLEQ	OUT_ROUND	: Done if no more sig. digits
		AC A8	D7	02F3	473	DECL	LONG_COUNT(R8)	: Decrement longword count	
	50	AC A8	D0	02F6	474	MOVL	LONG_COUNT(R8), R0		
		03	18	02FA	475	BGEQ	1\$		
		00F8	31	02FC	476	BRW	OUT_FRACT	: Do fraction part if time	
	55	09	C0	02FF	477	ADDL2	#9, R5	: R5 will store least signif digit	
				0302	478			: (lsd) in the high order byte.	
	53	55	D0	0302	479	MOVL	R5, R3	: save the old address	
	F7 A5	FCF7 CF	7D	0305	480	MOVQ	ASCII_ZEROES, -9(R5)	: Initialize the string to contain 30's	
				0308	481			: the 9th byte will be filled below	
	51	B4 A840	D0	0308	482	MOVL	DIGITS(R8)[R0], R1		
		0A	D1	0310	483	CMPL	R1, #^X000000A	: if R1 < 10 you may skip the EDIV	
			19	0313	484	BLSS	70\$		
			D4	0315	485	CLRL	R2	: R1/R2 must be a quadword for the EDIV	
54	51	51	00000064	8F	7B	EDIV	#100, R1, R1, R4	: extract two lsd	
				31	13	BEQL	60\$		
	75	FCE1 CF44	B0	0322	488	MOVW	TABLE[R4], -(R5)	: load correct char rep of the 2 digits	
54	51	51	00000064	8F	7B	EDIV	#100, R1, R1, R4	: extract two lsd	
				20	13	BEQL	60\$		
	75	FCD0 CF44	B0	0333	491	MOVW	TABLE[R4], -(R5)	: load correct char rep of the 2 digits	
54	51	51	00000064	8F	7B	EDIV	#100, R1, R1, R4	: extract two lsd	
				0F	13	BEQL	60\$		
	75	FCBF CF44	B0	0344	494	MOVW	TABLE[R4], -(R5)	: load correct char rep of the 2 digits	
54	51	51	00000064	8F	7B	EDIV	#100, R1, R1, R4	: extract two lsd	
				75	B0	MOVW	TABLE[R4], -(R5)	: load correct char rep of the 2 digits	
	75	FCB0 CF44	B0	0353	496	MOVW	TABLE[R4], -(R5)	: load correct char rep of the 2 digits	
				51	81	ADDB3	#^A/0/, R1, -(R5)	: character rep needed for last number	
	55	53	D0	035D	498	MOVL	R3, R5	: Move string pointer up by 9	
	56	09	C2	0360	499	SUBL2	#9, R6	: Adjust # of sig. digits	
		8C	11	0363	500	BRB	OUT_LOOP		
				0365	501				
				0365	502	OUT_ROUND:			
				0365	503	: BRB	ROUND		
	0157	31	0365	504	: BRW	ROUND			
				0368	505				
				0368	506	: +			
				0368	507	: This code is executed if the value is less than 1.			
				0368	508	: -			
				0368	509	NO_INT:			
	FE9C	30	0368	510	BSBW	INIT_FRACT	: Initialize the pointers		
			0368	511			: and get first 9 digits.		
	E4 A7	D4	0368	512	CLRL	DEC_EXP(R7)	: Calculate exponent		
		C2	036E	513	SUBL2	#9, DEC_EXP(R7)	: Its 9 smaller now		
		D5	0372	514	TSTL	R1	: Are digits zero?		
		05	12	0374	BNEQ	20\$			
	FE9C	30	0376	516	BSBW	GET_FRACT	: Get next 9 digits		
		11	0379	517	BRB	10\$: And try again		
	55	09	C0	037B	ADDL2	#9, R5	: R5 will store least signif digit		
				037E			: (lsd) in the high order byte.		
	53	55	D0	037E	520	MOVL	R5, R3	: save the old address	
	F7 A5	FC7B CF	7D	0381	521	MOVQ	ASCII_ZEROES, -9(R5)	: Initialize the string to contain 30's	
				0387	522		: the 9th byte will be filled below		
				0387	523	CMPL	R1, #^X000000A	: if R1 < 10 you may skip the EDIV	
			D1	0387	523				
			19	038A	524	BLSS	70\$		
			D4	038C	525	CLRL	R2	: R1/R2 must be a quadword for the EDIV	
54	51	51	00000064	8F	7B	EDIV	#100, R1, R1, R4	: extract two lsd	
				31	13	BEQL	60\$		
	75	FC6A CF44	B0	0399	528	MOVW	TABLE[R4], -(R5)	: load correct char rep of the 2 digits	

Character formatting routines

```
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 039F 529 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      20 13 03A8 530 BEQL 60$
      75 FC59 CF44 B0 03AA 531 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 03B0 532 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      OF 13 03B9 533 BEQL 60$
      75 FC48 CF44 B0 03BB 534 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 03C1 535 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      75 FC39 CF44 B0 03CA 536 60$: MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
      75 51 30 81 03D0 537 70$: ADDB3 #^A/0/, R1, -(R5) ; character rep needed for last number
      03D4 538
      03D4 539 : Numbers are stored as characters as follows: low order byte is the most
      03D4 540 : significant digit (character), while the high order byte is the least signif
      03D4 541 : digit (character). The storage took place from the high order digit to the
      03D4 542 : low order digit. Since we used an EDIV by 100, 0,1, or 2 zeroes may be
      03D4 543 : located at (R5). R0 is to contain the number of nonzero digits (not char 30)
      03D4 544 : between (R3) and (R5). If R1<>0 then R0=9. If R1=0, there is at least one
      03D4 545 : zero at (R5) and possibly another at (R5)-1. For example, 12 --> 323130
      03D4 546 : while 102 --> 3230313030.
      03D4 547 :
      50 53 55 C3 03D4 548 SUBL3 R5, R3, R0
      51 D5 03D8 549 TSTL R1
      0A 12 03DA 550 BNEQ 98$
      30 01 A5 91 03DC 551 DECL R0
      02 12 03DE 552 CMPB 1(R5), #^A/0/
      50 D7 03E2 553 BNEQ 98$
      03E4 554
      55 555 DECL R0
      03E6 556
      E0 A7 0A 50 C3 03E6 557 98$: SUBL3 R0, #10, OFFSET(R7)
      E4 A7 50 C0 03EB 558 ADDL2 R0, DEC_EXP(R7)
      55 53 D0 03EF 559 MOVL R3, R5
      56 50 C2 03F2 560 SUBL2 R0, R6
      62 11 03F5 561 BRB FRACT_LOOP
      03F7 562
      03F7 563 :+
      03F7 564 : This code starts the fraction portion if the integer portion exists.
      03F7 565 :-
      03F7 566 OUT_FRACT:
      55 FE0D 30 03F7 567 BSBW INIT_FRACT
      55 09 C0 03FA 568 ADDL2 #9, R5
      53 55 D0 03FD 569
      F7 A5 FBFC CF 7D 0400 570 MOVL R5, R3
      0A 51 D1 0406 571 MOVQ ASCII_ZEROES, -9(R5)
      44 19 0409 572
      52 D4 040B 573 CMPL R1, #^X000000A
      51 7B 040D 574 BLSS 70$
      51 13 0416 575 CLRL R2
      75 FBEB CF44 B0 0418 576 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; R1/R2 must be a quadword for the EDIV
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 041E 577 BEQL 60$ ; extract two lsd
      75 00000064 8F 7B 041E 578 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
      20 13 0427 579 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      75 FBDA CF44 B0 0429 580 BEQL 60$
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 042F 581 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
      OF 13 0438 582 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
      75 FBC9 CF44 B0 043A 583 BEQL 60$
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0440 584 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
      75 00000064 8F 7B 0440 585 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
```


Character formatting routines

```
75 FBBA CF44 B0 0449 586 60$: MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
75 51 30 81 044F 587 70$: ADDB3 #^A/0/, R1, -(R5) ; character rep needed for last number
55 53 D0 0453 588 MOVL R3, R5 ; Move string pointer up by 9
56 09 C2 0456 589 SUBL2 #9, R6 ; Adjust # of sig. digits
0459 590 FRACT_LOOP:
64 15 0459 591 BLEQ ROUND ; If not, finish
55 FDB7 30 045B 592 BSBW GET_FRACT ; Get 9 more digits
09 C0 045E 593 ADDL2 #9, R5 ; R5 will store least signif digit
53 55 D0 0461 594 ; (lsd) in the high order byte.
F7 A5 FB98 CF 7D 0464 595 MOVL R5, R3 ; save the old address
0A 51 D1 046A 596 MOVQ ASCII_ZEROES, -9(R5) ; Initialize the string to contain 30's
44 19 046D 597 ; the 9th byte will be filled below
52 D4 046F 600 CMPL R1, #^X000000A ; if R1 < 10 you may skip the EDIV
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0471 601 CLRL R2 ; R1/R2 must be a quadword for the EDIV
31 13 047A 602 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
75 FB87 CF44 B0 047C 603 BEQL 60$ ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0482 604 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
20 13 048B 605 BEQL 60$
75 FB76 CF44 B0 048D 606 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 0493 607 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
0F 13 049C 608 BEQL 60$
75 FB65 CF44 B0 049E 609 MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
54 51 51 00000064 8F 7B 04A4 610 EDIV #100, R1, R1, R4 ; extract two lsd
75 FB56 CF44 B0 04AD 611 60$: MOVW TABLE[R4], -(R5) ; load correct char rep of the 2 digits
75 51 30 81 04B3 612 70$: ADDB3 #^A/0/, R1, -(R5) ; character rep needed for last number
55 53 D0 04B7 613 MOVL R3, R5 ; Move string pointer up by 9
56 09 C2 04BA 614 SUBL2 #9, R6 ; Adjust # of sig. digits
9A 11 04BD 615 BRB FRACT_LOOP ; Loop back for more
04BF 616
04BF 617 ;+
04BF 618 ; This routine rounds the value to the given number of significant
04BF 619 ; digits, unless flag V_TRUNCATE is on. If so, the value is truncated
04BF 620 ; at the next digit.
04BF 621 ;-
04BF 622 ROUND:
56 D7 04BF 623 DECL R6
41 F4 A7 56 C0 04C1 624 ADDL2 R6, R5 ; Find least significant + 1
17 F4 A7 18 E0 04C4 625 BBS #V_TRUNCATE, FLAGS(R7), FINIS ; Truncate if desired
DC A7 E4 A7 C1 04C9 626 BBC #V_ROUND_RIGHT, FLAGS(R7), 5$ ; Round to right of dec pt?
F0 A7 50 D1 04CE 627 ADDL3 DEC_EXP(R7), R1_RND(R7), R0 ; Yes, find it
50 50 09 18 04D4 628 BLSS FINIS ; Done if rounds to zero
55 EC A7 50 C0 04D6 629 CMPL R0, SIG_DIGITS(R7) ; Round to right of # sig digits?
35 65 91 04DA 630 BGEQ 5$ ; Yes, round to significant digits
20 19 04DC 631 ADDL2 OFFSET(R7), R0 ; Finish calculation
50 55 D0 04DE 632 ADDL3 R0, STRING_ADDR(R7), R5 ; Get rounding character address
39 70 91 04E0 633 5$: CMPB (R5), #^A/5/ ; Round?
60 05 19 04E8 634 BLSS FINIS ; No, just finish
50 EC A7 50 C0 04EA 635 MOVL R5, R0 ; Save position
E0 A7 50 D1 04ED 636 10$: CMPB -(R0), #^A/9/ ; If this is a 9...
60 30 90 04F0 637 BLSS 20$
50 55 D0 04F2 638 MOVB #^A/0/, (R0) ; Then it becomes a zero
E0 A7 50 D1 04F5 639 BRB 10$ ; And we continue
50 EC A7 50 C2 04F7 640 20$: INCB (R0) ; Else this is last carry
E0 A7 50 D1 04F9 641 SUBL2 STRING_ADDR(R7), R0 ; Do we need to change offset
E0 A7 50 D1 04FD 642 CMPL R0, OFFSET(R7) ; and exponent?
```

Character formatting routines

```

EO A7 07 18 0501 643 BGEQ FINIS ; No
      50 D0 0503 644 MOVL R0, OFFSET(R7) ; Yes, set new offset
E4 A7 D6 0507 645 INCL DEC_EXP(R7) ; Set new exponent
      050A 646
      050A 647 ;+
      050A 648 ; ALL done.
      050A 649 ;+
      050A 650 FINIS:
SE FFFFFFFA8 8F C2 050A 651 SUBL2 #LOCAL_FRAME, SP ; Restore stack pointer
      51 57 D0 0511 652 MOVL R7, R1 ; Restore common frame pointer
      05 0514 653 RSB ; Return to caller
      0515 654
      0515 655 .END

```


OTSS\$CVTDT
Symbol table

B 13

16-SEP-1984 00:23:22 VAX/VMS Macro V04-00
6-SEP-1984 11:12:52 [LIBRTL.SRC]OTSCVTDT.MAR;1

Page 16
(7)

ASCII_ZEROES	00000000	R	01
BIN_EXP	= FFFFFFFB0		
BIN_PT	= FFFFFFFE4		
COMMON_FD	000000EC	R	01
DEC_EXP	= FFFFFFFE4		
DIGITS	= FFFFFFFB4		
EXTRACT	000000F4	R	01
FINIS	0000050A	R	01
FLAGS	= FFFFFFFF4		
FORMAT	0000025C	R	01
FOUR_LONG	0000017C	R	01
FRACT_LIM	= FFFFFFFC8		
FRACT_LOOP	00000459	R	01
FRACT_ONLY	00000175	R	01
GET_FRACT	00000215	R	01
INIT_FRACT	00000207	R	01
INT_DIV	0000019B	R	01
INT_HI	= FFFFFFFF0		
INT_LOOP	00000187	R	01
INT_NEXT	000001DE	R	01
LOCAL_FRAME	= FFFFFFFA8		
LONG_COUNT	= FFFFFFFAC		
NO_INT	00000368	R	01
OFFSET	= FFFFFFFE0		
ONE_LONG	00000160	R	01
OTSS\$CVT_D-T_R8	000000DA	RG	01
OTSS\$CVT_F-T_R8	000000D0	RG	01
OUT_FRACT	000003F7	R	01
OUT_LOOP	000002F1	R	01
OUT_ROUND	00000365	R	01
PACKED	= FFFFFFFF8		
ROUND	000004BF	R	01
RT_RND	= FFFFFFFDC		
SIGN	= FFFFFFFE8		
SIG_DIGITS	= FFFFFFFF0		
STRING_ADDR	= FFFFFFFEC		
TABLE	00000008	R	01
TEMP	= FFFFFFFA8		
VAL_NEG	000000EA	R	01
VAL_POS	000000F0	R	01
V_ROUND_RIGHT	= 00000019		
V_TRUNCATE	= 00000018		
ZERO	00000163	R	01

+-----+
! Psect synopsis !
+-----+

PSECT name	Allocation	PSECT No.	Attributes
ABS	00000000 (0.)	00 (0.)	NOPIC USR CON ABS LCL NOSHR NOEXE NORD NOWRT NOVEC BYTE
_CTSS\$CODE	00000515 (1301.)	01 (1.)	PIC USR CON REL LCL SHR EXE RD NOWRT NOVEC LONG

! Performance indicators !

Phase	Page faults	CPU Time	Elapsed Time
-----	-----	-----	-----
Initialization	33	00:00:00.02	00:00:01.62
Command processing	135	00:00:00.30	00:00:02.78
Pass 1	94	00:00:01.28	00:00:07.73
Symbol table sort	0	00:00:00.03	00:00:00.03
Pass 2	130	00:00:00.86	00:00:04.28
Symbol table output	5	00:00:00.03	00:00:00.34
Psect synopsis output	2	00:00:00.02	00:00:00.02
Cross-reference output	0	00:00:00.00	00:00:00.00
Assembler run totals	401	00:00:02.54	00:00:16.80

The working set limit was 1200 pages.
13641 bytes (27 pages) of virtual memory were used to buffer the intermediate code.
There were 10 pages of symbol table space allocated to hold 44 non-local and 31 local symbols.
655 source lines were read in Pass 1, producing 10 object records in Pass 2.
0 pages of virtual memory were used to define 0 macros.

! Macro library statistics !

Macro library name	Macros defined
-----	-----
_\$255\$DUA28:[SYSLIB]STARLET.MLB;2	0

0 GETS were required to define 0 macros.

There were no errors, warnings or information messages.

MACRO/ENABLE=SUPPRESSION/DISABLE=(GLOBAL,TRACEBACK)/LIS=LIS\$:OTSCVTDT/OBJ=OBJ\$:OTSCVTDT MSRC\$:OTSCVTDT/UPDATE=(ENH\$:OTSCVTDT)

0211 AH-BT13A-SE
VAX/VMS V4.0

DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
CONFIDENTIAL AND PROPRIETARY

